## THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

Gen. McClellan's Orders to the Army of the Potomac.

Biographical Sketches cf Gen. McClellan's Sta' A.

Enforcement of Orde as for the Discipline of the Army.

An Immense Reb el Army Concentrating i n Virginia.

Beauregar d Opposed to Offensiv & Operations.

New Yor & Candidates for Brig adier Generals.

General

Wool Recommended for

Operati pos of Gen. Butler's and Gen. Banks' Divisions.

Reb & Accounts of the Bull Run Battle, &c.,

( AR I PECIAL WASHINGTON DESPANCHES.

GENT RAL M'CLELLAN'S ORDERS TO HIS TROOPS. sllowing order has been issued from the headqua bers of the division of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861. Is accordance with General Order No. 47, of July 26 1861, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby nmand of the Division of the Potomac, com prising the military departments of Washington and

istern Virginia, headquarters for the present at

The following named officers are anneaeced upon the

Brevet Major S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General. Major J. G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers. Captain S. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster. Captain H. F. Clarke, Commissary of Schuistence.

Major W. E. Barry, Fifth artillery, Chief of Artillery. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General U. S. Army. The following order has just been promulgated:— GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

Hardquarters, Division of the Potomac, Washington, July 20, 1861.

The General Commanding the Division best with nor regret, observed that large numbers of officers and me stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of requenting the streets and hotels of the city. This practice nently prejudicial to good order and military disci pline, and must at once be discontinued. The time and services of all persons connected with this div ston should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their reself from his camp and visit Washington except for the performance of some public duty or for the transaction of aportant private business, for which purgoes written be given by the commanders of brigades The permit will state the object of the visit. Brigade ers will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

lantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provost Marshal m Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accord-ngly. Col. Porter will report in person at these head-

Major Gen. M'CLELLAN. S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Order No. 1 is the official announcement of Beneral McClellan's staff. No. 2 is the beginning of the promised reform in the military police in this District.

Information has been received here, of a reliable cha concentrated an immense army in Virginia, and have now an available force of two bandred and forty thousand men. North Garolina, Tennosace, Mississippi and Alaba

sack upon this gisy. A lieutenam of the regular army who was captured, and made his escape from Manascas. naving left there on Monday, states that from conversao advance upon Washington. The question had such policy. His idea is to act on the defensive. Un to Washington. A lerge number had been thrown forward owards Fairfax. Hy is of opinion that they intend to make a stend at that piece, as implements for intrenchments and fortifications had been sent over in large quantities. Nearly all the prisoners, he says shave been sen

The New York delegation onet this morning for the surpose of selecting twelve names from the list presented

resterday for the positions of Brigadier Generale. The following were schotted, in the order in which they are named, having received a majority of all the votes cast:-James Wadsworth, Dolonei Lonis Blenker, Major A. Doubleday,

I. H. Mgatinstale General W. B. Burnett. E. L. Viele Mr. Corning, of Albany, then proposes the following

The resolution was adopted manimously.

Mr. Odell then proposed the following:— Resolved. That a committee be appointed to wast aport the Presetent and convey to him the judgment of the New York delegation as expressed in the above resolution. This resolution was also adopted, and the following gentlemen cosepose the committee:-Measrs, Odell, Olin sed Sounter Harris.

THE EXAMINATION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS. The Board of Examplers to be organized for the purpos of inquiring as to the relative merits of the officers bold ing commissions in the volunteer forces now in the field, has not yet been constituted. It is alleged the delay is occa-sloued by the non-agreement of the politicians and e Ainent military men as to who shall name the men to constitute it. The former are clamorous to have the Secretary of War give the appointing power, so that their particular and incompetent friends may be retained, to the detriment of the public service, and with the probable result of a few more Bull run disasters. The latter insists that, as the responsibility of all future movements will devolve on General Scott and General McClellan, they should have the appointment of the Board-It has been suggested to General Scott-and the sugges tion will probably meet his approval, with some amend

ments and qualifications—that the following requisitions should form a basis of the standard of qualification before an officer can be entitled to hold a commission:—Of company officers, capteins and lieutenants, they should be able to answer, crally and correctly, without hesitation, all uestions on the manner of instructing recruits, the anual of arms, the school of the soldier, the position of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in line, and possess a knowledge of battalion movements. The field officers to be able to understand all that is required tions of the line, the proper conjuncture and the circum-stances under which to use field artillery, the elements of military engineering, and such other collateral ques

ARMY APPOINTMENTS. In addition to the names already published, the following for military officers have been and to the Senate for

For Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captainlas, Bradhard and John Levering, of Indiana; Jacob Dock and John P. Rutherford, of Pennsylvania; Charles W. Moulten and Fielding Lowry, of Ohio; John W. Taylor, John W. Bankin and Kenry Z. Curtis, of Iowa; Reuben B. Hatch, Jas. W. Fell, J. W. Schaeffer, C. A. Pierce, Edward M. Davis, Chandler Hall and Henry S. Fitch, of Illinois,

For Commissaries, with rank of Captain-Speed Butler and Wm. W. Jackson, of Illinois; James Reach and Wm. W. Jackson, of Illinois; James Reach and Wm. Donaldson, of Fennsylvania; W. C. Taskington, Isaac C. Woods and R. S. Cowley, of Indiana; Richard McAllister, of Iowa, and Daniel Saint, of Florida.

PAYING OFF THE TROOPS—DISORDER IN THE CAPI-TAL—ENFORCEMENT OF DISCIPLINE AND ORDER. Several regiments were paid off yesterday. The consequence was an immense number of leaves to come into the city, such drunkenness, and a corresponding amount of disorder around drinking selects and in the streets. Colond Porter has already entered upon the duties of Provost Marshal. He has a large body of regulars,

everybody to quarters not provided with a pass in accordance with General Orders No. 2, and intends to close the grogshops throughout the city until such prevision is made as will insure the prevention of the indiscrim Thus the reorganization of the army has been began a the very foundation, in the restoration and & forcemen

cavalry and infantry on duty to-day, and has ordered

of discipline. This will be followed by the permanent arwhile complete order will be brought out of chaos, and the highest condition of efficiency will be epcedily given to the army of the Peternac. THE SABBATARIANS FESTERING GENERAL SCOTT FOR

Gen. Scott has received sundry and various communications and protests, from both lay and clergy, against cations and protests, from both by and clergy, against the propriety of dighting the battle of Bell run on Sunday, all of which the old here has snugly stowed away for future reference. Nother Gen. Scott for Gen. McDowel were responsible for what occurred on that day. There were circumstances surrounding that affair over which they had no control. It was one of those unaccountable things which could not be helped, and it is the opin military men here that the parsons had better attend to their flecks, and allow the military to attend to

THE HON. BEN. WOOD ON A MISSION TO RICHMOND It is reported that Hon. Benjamin Wood has offer ed to go to Richmond to endeavor to procure the release of his colleague in Congress, Mr. Ely, and Colonel Corac ran, and that the President has the matter under adelse

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN CONGRESS. The Senate having passed the Simmons tariff bill, in-cluding provisions for an internal tax, and the House its own tariff bill, providing for an internal tax and the house its, a committee of conference has been appointed, to whom all the bills were referred to arrange differences and con-cost a bill that will be acceptable to both houses. The committee on the part of the Senate consists of Mer Simmons, Collamer and McDougal, and on the part of the House, of Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, of Vermont, and but has not yet concluded its labors. It will produce a bill that will obviate all objections and pass both houses The passage of this bill will complete all the regislation of Congress. The time of ad next, when, it is thought, there will be nothing left upon which to found a pretext for a longer session.

## OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

SANDY HOOK, VIN BALTIMORE, July 31, 1862 The camp here is quiet and orderly to-day. There are o indications of any rebel troops in this vicinity.

General Banks and staff are busily occupied in forming he army into brigades.

brough the engineering skill of Captains Newton and Simpson. It commands Harper's Ferry, and can easily and quickly be made almost impregnable. Our batteries are in position.

of the rumored approach of General Johnston with £ large force. Scouting expeditions are constantly on the go, and reconnoissances actively kept up.

OUR HARPER'S PERRY CORRESPONDENCE. HARPER'S FERRY, July 28, 1861.

Rapid Concentration of Troops—Movemen's of G.m. Banks-Rebel Troops Reported to be in the Neighborood . &c. . &c. Troops have been moving towards Maryland for the ast twenty-four hours. Most of them have forded the Potomac, and all leave in good order and under good disc The batteries left this morning, and it is said will occupy a convenient location either for defensive o

Gen Banks and staff left on hornsback and forded the

Col. Gardon's Second Massachusetia occupy the town They have done guard and garrison duty well. They were among the first to enter, and will be last to leave Col. Fletcher Webster, Liest. Col. Bryan and Lient. Mayiland, Adjutant of the Massachusetts Twelfth, bave just left quarters. The corps at encamped on the Mary-

guard of Gen. Banks. Their time expires in a bout a fore night. Capt. McMullin was and is very much attached to Gen. Patterson. A roving commission will suit the adventurous aperit of Capt. McMullin and his men better than any other duty.

Harper's Ferry hears a lonely aspect at this hour oon of the fabbath. It is beyond question a most mis erable position to attempt to hold in the face of an advan-cing force of any numbers.

All last night, and the night before scouts by companies

ORDER OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD. The Locaburg Washingtonian contains the following

Heacquarters Anny or Poymac, 
Heacquarters Anny or Poymac, 
Commei.—Mr. George Johnson, special agent of the Quartermagier's Department, is cent to Loudon county for the purpose of collecting wagons, teams and grain forage for the use of this army. It is expected this he will have no dimerities whotsoever; that the loyal citizens of your rich county will be glad to have an opportunity thus to furnish supplies for its, army, which has so gloriously maintained the independance and sovereignty of virginia, and driven back in ignorating all dispects of year citizens must contribute their quota, therefore, if necessary, it is expected the fact ordered in, will classes of year citizens must contribute their quota, therefore, if necessary, it is expected that contracting, not be employed with all who are forgetful of their obligation. By order of Respectfully, Colonel, vo., or obedient servant, THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. Adjutant General. To Colonel A. T. M. Reyt, Commandant Militia Loudon county.

THE PROBABILITY OF WISE'S DEFEAT.

The despatch from Clarksburg, published in yesterday's HERALD, relative to the rumored defeat of Wise's rebel command in Western Virginia, may have some foundation cranz made a movement from Beverly, a brief notice ap could not be stated, if the possessors of maps of Western Virginia would but look in the direction of Bulltown, they might easily perceive that Wise was being threatened move at the head of five regiments of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery. As Builtown lies between Charles-town, Virginia—from whence Wise retreated before Cox's Kanawha brigade-and Huttonsville, Beverly, &c., the points of occupation of General Rosencranz's forces, it is not at all unlikely that Wise has been cut off by the advancing commander of the Department of Ohio. This idea is commander of the Department of Onio. This idea is borne out by the fact that in the General Order No. 1, sauced by General Rosencranz, and bearing date July 25, 1861, the Seventh Ohio regiment is not a portion of General Cox's brigade, but belongs to that of General Hill.

There is another evidence of the probability of the new, being correct. If an action should occur at Bulltown, the news would naturally find the nearest telegraph station, which is either Clarksburg or Beverly. As Clarksburg is the great commissary depot of the Union forces in West-ern Virginia, there is a greater probability that the news would reach there first. Further than this, the readway between Bulltown and Clarksburg is nearly in a straight line, while that leading to Beverly is irregular and across mountainous country.

which appeared a short time since in the Cincinnati Com-

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO-THE KANAWHA MOVE-

DETARTMENT OF THE OHIO—THE KANAWHA MOVEMENT.

Brigadier General Rosencrans now commands the Department of the Ohio. He was at Graften on Telesday, envoute for Parkersburg, to take command of the Konawha expedition. Colonel Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio regiment, will command a column moving across the country, to co-operate with Generals Rosencranz and Cox. Chest Mountain pass—beyond Huttonville, and the route, at Med House, by which the remainder of Garnett's division escaped General Fill—will be atrongly fortified and occupied; a strong defactment will be left at Cheat River pass, on the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad, and the two railroads will be strongly guarded, when the remainder of the available force a Western Virginia will be concentrated and precipitated on the rebels in the Kanawtha region. The Fifth Ohio, under Colonel Dunning, is already at Parkersburg, and four more regiments, now in camp in Ohio, will be forwarded immediately to Western Virginia. We will therefore have styring times in the West very soon. It was rumored last night that the rebush having got wind of movements intended for them, were falling back. The fact that they were occupying the country about Gauley bridge inticates a retrograde-provement.

The following is a copy of the General Order, No. 1,

ssued by General Resencranz. We have tabularized the Western Virginia are not mentioned, we may presume that a large reserve ferce is somewhere bandy to the attack-

GENERAL ROSENCRANZ'S COMMAND.

Brigadier General.

Thirteeuth Indiana Volunteers. Col. Sullivan.
Fourteeath Indiana Volunteers. Col. Wallivan.
Fourteeath Indiana Volunteers. Col. Wagner.
Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers. Col. Wagner.
Third Ohio-Volunteers. Col. J. H. Marien.
Sixth Ohio Volunteers. Col. Booley.
First Virginia Vols., portion of Col.
Becond Virginia Vols., portion of Get.
Capatry. Capt. Burdsell.

Battery .... Chicago Cavairy ....

Col. W. Weodruff.
Col. W. G. Terrell,
Col. J. Fiz day Harrison
Col. J. W. Lowe.
Col. S. Beatty.
Col. Jesse S. Norton.

battle did take place somewhere in the neighborhood of Bull Tywn as a strong body of troops, under Cox, were moving after Wise, while another body, under Tyler, were on the march no cut off the rebels—

PURTHER NEWS FROM THE KANAWHA EXPEDITION. FURTHER NE ES FROM ONE KANAVIJA EXPROTION.

[From t) is Cincinnate Commercial, July 29.]

Mr. Gibner, o. I this city, left Charleston, on the Kanawina, on Friday afters toon, and arrived here on Saturday evening. He report a that General Cox proceeded with great caution from Po. o. and was considerably delayed by burned bridges, which he was compelled to replace. The enusy were scattered at bout Charleston and when the inity in considerable numbers, but fiel withboostfring agus. Our troops sout-several yolleys after 'them. skilling a few, and Capt. Carter, of

were scattered at sout Cardeston and vicinity in considerable numbers, but the a without firing agon. Our troops sent see eral voileys after 'them. Adding a few, and Capt. Curter, of the Cleveland Art Illery, dred one sho into the robe steamer Julia Moffit, which is caused her bothers to explode, and about the control of the Cleveland Art Illery, dred one sho into the robe steamer Julia Moffit, which is caused her bothers to explode, and about near the control of the water's edge. The robes, under Wice were strongly for discloshed Calarieston, but they evasuated their, which was taken by Cordes to one. They retreated them, which was taken by Cordes to one of the robe of Gauley bridge, that they eight miles above Charleston, where it was supposed they would give bettle. The pecition is formidable, and if they have had time to fortificate in its formidable, and if they have had time to fortificate it will require had dighting to drive them out. General Cox was presuing them, cantiously but tradedly, to prevent thome from a stabilising themselves too strongs? His rear column a loved from Charleston for Gauley bridge at two o'cloc v Friday afterason.

Mr. Gibner says t hat Wise's array was greatly denorabled, and he think a that 300 ones must have desented before they reached Sauley. General Cox had four regiments—the lileventh and Twelfth Ghio, and the two kontacky regiments—the lileventh and Twelfth Ghio, and the two kontacky regiments—the Manuer were infinitely serviceable to general Cox in rebuilting bridges. The General to externely cautious in Koving through the country, sending out seouls and ske mishers constantly in advance to grevent surprises. Mr. Althor thought, that a battle probabily took place at Gauley bridge yesterday. We are informed, however, that Wise retreated atthough our information is not definite. He informed the people of Charleston that de was ordered to retire to Eastern Varginia. Meantine, and tyre did not of the City Seventh, had moved from Westen to que of the rebels at Gauley. If the

A despatch from General Cox, of the 28th instant. General Rosencranz, reports his arrival at Gauley Bridge. Wise was retreating on Leesburg, which, according to in tercepted letters, is to be his rallying point. Gauley Bridge was entirely destroyed. It will require

Gov. Wiso has felled trees peross the road and dee

Gen. Cox captured 1,000 glist lock muskets and a small quantity of powder left by the rebeis.

NEAR LEESBURG, VA.

LECHYMER, Ky., July 32, 1861.
The Journal copies the galowing despatch, dated unipepper Court House, July 27 from the Southern papers:

A whole indiana regiment were captured yesterday.
They were another in the mountains near Leesburg, and
were nearly starved out. We also captured yesterday

WHITNEY WITH PRISONERS OF STATE.

der Loveland, from Beltimore and Fert McHenry at six P. M. of the 29th uls., arrived here yesterday afternoon. She brought a detachment of the Twent-eth regiment, of Ulster county N. Y. E. M., consisting of Companies A, B and G, 225 niet; also the following prisonets:—
Richard Halves, J. W. Davis, W. H., Gatchell and Charles Howard, Police Commissioners of Battmore; Dr. Elward Johnson, taken en board the steamer Mary Washington with the Prepch lady; Samuel HALyon, T. C. Fitzpatrick, John H. Curick, James E. Murphyland Chas. M. Hagelin. M. Hagelin.

The term of enlistment of this retiment expired some time ago, and these companies are returning home, when they will be joined by the remainder of the regiment and

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY AT THE FORTRESS

Captain Kilpatrick, formerly of Colonel Duryee's regi ent, arrived here this morning from New York with a company of one hundred mounted riflemen. Cavalry has been greatly needed in this vicinity, and it is to be hoped that this branch of the service will be strengthened.

the steamer S. R. Spaulding for Boston, and from that Colonel Allen's examination has to-day been brought to

The case will be referred to the War Department at Washington. It is thought by many that the charges preferred against him will not be sustained, especially those for breaking his parole.

General Butler, it is said, is about to make a hasly visit

to Washington.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTHESS MONROE, Va., July 29, 1861.
Flogof Trace at Newport News from Yorktown—Clathing and Other Necessaries Sent to Liestmants Mosebach and term onto Accessive Sent to Leentenants Moscock and Herringen, of the Seventh New York Regiment, and to Capitain Jenkins and Mr. Shurtliff, Prisoners of War at Yorktown—About Big Bethel—All the Officers and Mr. Shurtliff Unwounded and Welt Cared For—Flight of Harry Pearson, the Comedian, from Hampton—Neu Batteries and Camp of the Enemy Discovered, &c., &c. The picket on our lines at Newport News was somewhat

stonished yesterday afternoon at the appearance of an per camp. They were halted, and the officer, who proved to be Captain Rand, of the rebel forces, now sta-tioned at Yorktown, sent his communication in to Colonel Phelps by an officer of the Naval Bri gade, who accompanied the flag from Hampton, it being the same party who came with a flag to Hampton, on Saturday, of which I gave the Hetalo intelligence the same day. The estensible object to be gained by the flag was to obtain the clothing and such other necessaries as they were in need of belonging to Mr Shartliff and Captain Jenkins, captured a short time since near Newmarket bridge, at the time of the death of Major J. W. Rawhings. Their requests were acceded to by Col-Phelips, and the desired articles conveyed to them.

This opportunity to send clothing to Lieutenants Herringen and Mosebach, of the Seventh New York Volum eers, was embraced by Captain Gaebel, of that regiment and their trunks were placed in the hands of the party Captain Rand stated that Lieutenant Herringen and Mose tach were not wounded, but he could not give any information in regard to their whereabouts. He took a memo

chach were not wounded, but he could not give any information in regard to their whereabouts. He took a memoranda of their effects, and pledged himself to send them if he could ascectain where they are now. He also stated that if they had been killed or wounded he would have known of the fact. To inquiries directed to them in regard to the condition of Captain Jonkina and Mr. Shurtliff, the Captain assured the officers that both of those gentlemen were well at Yorktown, and were receiving the respect due to officers and prisoners of war.

In conversation with one of the gentlemen who went out to see the flag of truce, the captain admitted that, from the most authentic sources he was able to reach the receiving the respect due to officers and brisoners of war. In conversation with one of the gentlemen who went out to see the flag of truce, the captain admitted that, from the most authentic sources he was able to reach the present of the control of the send and the se

those enigmas which are presented to us every day about shore.

A large number of reinforcements are nightly conveyed seroes the river in this manner, leawell the enemy's force at Manages. Why cannot an attempt be made to precent servet least which a day or two, been putting up a new camp, about a half or three-quarters of a mile above the Pig Point battery. Sky tents were counted to-day from our camp.

A new battery, which has been secretly thrown up at Wilfoughby's Point, tried some very heavy guns yesterday, which occasioned the report of an engagement between one of our gunboats and the enemy's battery. The rebels seem to be utkynitions. A battery springs up when we least expect it, and sometimes in a night. We must have some hard fighting hereshouts before we clear them all away.

all away.

I suppose that there is not one of your readers who has not heard of Harry Pearson, the conrection, who has so often appeared before the foot lights in New York. Well, Harry has been here, dropping the buskins and putting on, for a brief time, the white aproa of "mine host." In short, Harry—with the full approbation of Gen. Butler and the good wishes of his friends here—was about to open a first class restaurant; and he had furnished a fine large-house in Hampton in the most leaving manner, with every preparation made to furnish a well provided table d'hote to the hungry in and about Hampton. The night before he was 10 have his grand opening orders came to him from the Provost Marchal to leave his guaranter and his preparation made to furnish a well provided table debote to the hungry in and about Humpton. The night before he was to have his grand equaling orders came to him from the Provost Marshal to leave his quarters and seek safety in flight to the fort. Three regiments had left Camp Hamilton, and to prevent the utter overthrow of the twentieth New York regiment and the Union Coast Gaard those bodies were ordered to evacuate Hampton, and likewise all other pedoors in the village, bug and baggage, as I have before this notified you.

One negro, two mules—each blind in one eye—a double harness made of ropes, and a Wirginia cart, very eld and dilapidated, composed the available means of transportation which in the hurry and confusion of the moment Pearson could find. With these—using the cart to carry the most valuable articles he could lay his hands upon—be in a short time got under way, with no small degree of trepidation, for the fort. His progress was not in least retarded by the information which captain Hung ave him, in a quiet manner, that from the best information he had the enemy were omite advance, within half a mile of our intrenchments, and the additional suggestion that there was likely to be a stampede, with a road crowded with transportation wagons madiy dashing along, which might cause some trouble to the slow going toam of Harry's—lent additional wings to his flight. In the hurry of the moment the mules, had been blitched on the wagon wrong, so as to present the blind eyes outward, and the angular movements of the equippage, as it anoved down the road, attracted the wadering gaze of every passer by. To the imminent peril of the fat and joyial flarry, the contraband, and to are valuables that were joselled and shock in a manner that threatened destruction to every piece, she "caravan," less it has been called, passed on at as rap da a rate as was possible under the eircumstances. But the propress was every slow, and it was not until the ps ition of the muse was changed, and Pearcon and the congraband had

day.

The Mount Vernon, which has been for twenty days off
the Rappalasmock river, engaged in blockeding it, came
down a day at two since for water, but returns to-mor-

down a day at two since for water, but returns to morrow.

We are expecting reinforcements in a few. days, which
may put us in a condition to make a forward movement.
May the day not be far distent.

Br. James P. F. White, of the Ninth regiment, went on
to New York last night for the purpose of examining applicants for membership of that regiment which may be
recruited by Lientsant Colonel Seits and Lientenant Andrews, who are in New York now for that purpose.
Lieutenant Colonel Welss, of the Twentieth New York
regiment, also started for New York last night to obtain a
battery of six guns, for which there has already been a
company detailed, composed of old artillerisk, who
will be formed here in a short time, under command of
Colonel Webber, of the Twentieth, one of the best military
men in this department.

will be formed here in a short time, under commend of Colonel Webber, of the Trentieth, one of the best military men in this department.

INTENDED ATTACK BY THE REBELS ON NEWPORT NEWS.

[From the New Orleans Delta, July 25.]

By the inerest accident Newport News are prevented from being taken by Gen. Magruder a few weeks since. A gentleman, who arrived here from Virginia on Monday, and who, as an amateur soldier, while on a wisit to the Yorktown peninsula, threw himself into the command of Col. Dreux, who, was then living and had secured the regard and confidence of Gen. Magruder, by his daring, his enterprise and his prudence, gives us the particulars of the plan and its results:—

Late in the evening the gallant Dreux was summoned to the presence of the General, and ordered to have his battalion ready to march at eleven octock. His command was under arms at the appointed minute, and he found, beside him, other corps swelling the column to two thousand men. It was a dark, dreary night, heavy rain falling and was chosen as singularly invocable to the expedition. The tranch of many miles was made without a murmur, the need trudging over a miry fond, drenched with rain. As day gas about to dawn the General found himself before the formidable works of the enemy. All his anticipation were realized thus far, and his whole plan success. He had not net a single picket to alarm the garrison. He was within musical short of the fee, and at the very hour when the soldier's simmbers are the heavier. Ever, thing boded a splendid success. The column was soparated into two divisions to attack the stronghold on both flather. General Magruder took command of one division, and the other was assigned

to Colonel Dreux. The signal for assault was about to be given, when one of the guides accidentally dropped his gun, the charge of which exploded and alarmed the enemy. The long roll was immediately beat inside. With the force the General had, it would have been madness to make the attack upon a prepared enemy. The fort could only have been taken by surprise. Folled in that, our troops were remitted, and, being withdrawn a short distance, battle was offered in the open field. Although the enemy was twice or thrice as strong as our little army, the challenge was declined, and the General retraced his steps, his well devised scheme frustrated, as has been the case with many an enterprising and gifted soldier, by an untoward trifle.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861 INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR PORTION MINISTERS.

A communication from the President, in answer to a resolution, transmitting a report of all the instructions given to our foreign Ministers in reference to the rebel n, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. SUPERINTENDENTS OF NAVY YARDS.

yards, permitting the President to appoint superintendents om the rank of commanders as well as captains, was ta-

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs Hale, Dixon, Grimes and others, and was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the bill sup plementary to the act to increase the military establish ments was taken up and passed.

THE CASE OF SENATOR LANE, OF RANSAS,
Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution asking the Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether the Ind. James H. Lane, of Kansas, land been appointed a Brigadier General, and if he has accepted the same. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., introduced a bill to repeal all bounties allowed to fishing vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SUPPRINTENTIATE OF NAVY VARDE.

The bill in relation to the superintendents of navy yards was then passed.

Was then passed.

INCRUSE OF CONSULS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the bill to increase the consular representation of the United States during the rebellion was taken up and passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference, on the bill to provide for iron clad steamers was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The report was rejected.

unfinished business or yesterday. The report was rejected.

Mr. Thomrson, (opp.) of N. J., moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was lost.

Mr. Han moved that the Senate agree to all the amendments of the House, save the one including vessels not completed. Agreed to.

A new Committee on Conference was appointed.

The amendment to the bill to suppress insurrection was taken in

Mr. Halk moved to postpone it till to-morrow. Agreed

The Senate went into executive session, and subse

House of Representatives. Washington, July 31, 1861.

JUDICIARY AFFAIRS. Mr. BINGRAM, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Commit tee, reported back the Schate bill transferring the con trol over the District Attorneys and Marshals from th Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General.

Mr. Blan, (rep.) of Mo., from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the monthly pay of troops.

Mr. Vallandicham, (opp.) of Obio., offered the follow-ing resolution, which was objected to by Messrs. Lovejoy

and Washburne:—
Whereas, James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, did, in the months of March and April last, convey confidential and important information from time to time to the rebel authorities of South Carolina, in regard to the movements of the United States government for the suppression of the rebellion in said State; and whereas the said James E. Harvey has subsequently declared in a public communication that all the despatches by him sent to the rebels in South Carolina were first shown to the administration; therefore, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain what members of the administration were thus concerned in adding and abotting treasonable communications with the rebels, and, if not incompatible with the public interests, to forthwith remove said

On motion of Mr. Lovroy, (rep.) of Ill., it was resolved that the thanks of this House are due, and hereby are presented, to the Eighth Mascachusetts regiment of Militia for their alacrity and patriotism in responding to the call of the President, surmounting obstacles by sea and land, which traitors interposed to impode their progress to the defence of the national capital.

defence of the national capital.

Mr. Julian, (rep.) of flad., introduced a rewhich was adopted, that the retention in office throughout the country, of men well known of sentiments, merits the reprobation of all loyal and hereby receives the reprobation of this lious

rules as soldiers and officers of like rank in the regular service.

THE CASE OF THE HALTMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. May, (Union) of Md., asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, asserting that the writ of habeas corpus has been treated with contempt and a military deepotism established in Baltimore, and concluding with a resolution that their arrest and imprisonment were without warrant, flagrantly unconstitutional and illegal, and that they should either be released or their case remitted to the judicial tribunals for determination.

Mr. Ringham raised the point that this resolution was excluded under the rule for the government of the business of the session.

The Speaker declared that the point was well taken.

Mr. PENDLEMON, (opp.) of Ohio, offered the following

Mr. Pendlann, (opp.) of Ohio, offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, Heat under the constitution the rights, powers and detice of all the States are equal; that the thino is founded on this equality; that in order to maintain the constitution and the Union this equality must be preserved; that every honest effort to perpetuate the Union must be made in accordance with the constitution, and with apurpose to maintain this equality, that an attempt on the part of the federal government to subjugate any of the States and held them as Territeries, or in provinces, or is any position inferior to that of every other State, or to interfere with their State governments, or with their demestic institutions, or to abolish or to interfere with slavery within their limits, would be an attempt to destroy their equality and would, if successful, subvert the constitution and the Lision.

Resolved, Therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that Congress does hereby solemning declare that hostilities against the so-called Confederate States shall be so prosecuted as to enforce obedience to the constitution and the laws passed in accordance therewith, and that they shall not be so prosecuted as to reduce the position of inferiority any of the States to interfere, with their State governments, or to abolish slavery within their limit.

Mr. Hereines, (rep.) self-olio, rajsed the point of order,

fere.x.2th their State gevernments, or to abolish slavery within their limit.

Mr. METCHINS, (rep.) of Ohio, raised the point of order, and the Speaker sustained him.

LANGE FOR SOLDERS AND HOMESTADE FOR SETTIMES.

Mr. COLPAX, (rep.) of Ind., gave notice of a bill, to be offered at the opening of the next session, granting to the soldiers of the present war bounter hand warrants on gavernment lands subject to entry at \$1.50 per acre, and granting inconcenteads to actual settiens on the alternate sections of land reserved for gained grants, and subject to extry at \$2.50 per acre.

The FERMENSE PRIVILEGE.

Mr. VALLASHGHAM, from the special committee appointed last seasion, reported a bill restricting the franking privilege.

THE PRIZE SCHOONER TROPIC WIND AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, July 31, 1961 The schoener Tropic Bird has arrived off this point from Fortress Monroe, in charge of a prize crew, consist, ing of Thomas F. Spencer, Prizemaster; Surgeon Linnahan and Alexander Lowe, of the Union Coast Guard. The Tropic Bird was seized on the 29th of June by the order of Major General Butler, for violation of the blockade and communicating with the enemy, after having been warned by the Pawnee. She had been seized once before by the Monticello and taken to Washington, but was released by order of the Secretary of State, and it was under the voyage down the Potomac that she vio.

was released by order of the Secretary of State, and it was under the voyage down the Potomac that she violated the blockade. The information which led to her seizure was communicated to Major General Butler by two of her crew, who were free negroes. They were induced to do it from having overheard a conversation between the captain and mate of the schooner in relation to the sale of themselves.

The schooner has on board the former mate, Mr. James I. Wilson, of Virginia, who was a sergeant in an artillery corps attached , to the rebel army. He is brought on as a winess to condemn the vessel. She has also the former crew, consisting of four free negroes, who will be wanted for the same purpose. Her cargo consists of tobacco, both manufactured and in the lear, and is valued at \$22,000, and was shipped at Richmood in May last, ostensibly for Halifax.

THE STAFF OF GENERAL G. B. M'CLELLAN.

Biographical Sketches of Major Wm. F. Barry, Major Seth Williams, Major Jonathan G. Barnard, Captain Stewart Van Vliet and Captain Henry Francis

The new con Major General George B. McClellan, having been called from the field where his indemitable energy and thorough military capacity have won for him the praises of millions army and Department of Virginia, his first act was to raity around him a staff of officers, upon whom he could place the utmost reliance. A portion of the officers thus appointed, who are to be in his immediate surrounding, are

Major William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery. Major Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant General. Major Jonathan G. Barnard, Chief Engineer. Captain Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaste

Captain Henry Francis Clarke, Assistant Commissary

As all of these officers occupy prominent positions, and as the public expect great achievements of General McClel-lan, it is no more than proper that a biographical sketch of these composing his staff should be published for the

information of our readers. MAJOR WILLIAM PARQUHAR BARKY, CHUP OF AR

On General McClellan's staff, is a native of the city of New York, and is at present about forty years of age. Re entered as a cadet at West Point in September, 1834, and graduated with honors in 1858. On the 1st of July of the same year he was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Fourth artillery, transferred to the Second artillery, and in the same year and month appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. In August, 1842, he was appointed

First Lieutenant, and Captain in July, 1852. First Lieutenant, and attached to the famous Ringgeld bat was found that more recruits for the artillery were needed, Licutenant Barry was at once sent to this city to recruit and this officer being so strict in his views as regards discipline and qualification, he only accepted a ration of about five per cent of those who offered, while the regular infantry service accepted forty per cent. Thus Lieutenant Barry missed nearly one half of the war. When he returned to Mexico, General Worth, of New York, appointed Lieutenant Barry on his staff, which posi-tion he held until our victorious army returned to the

After the war Lieutenant Barry was stationed as different posts, Fort Hamilton among the rest, where he received his commission as captain. When the troubles in Kansas broke out he was at once sent to Fort Leavenworth, where he placed himself under the command General Harney, and remained there for several years.

On the evacuation of Fort Sumter more and efficient artillery was needed at Fort Pickens, and the most reliable man the government could select was Captain Barry, who was instantly despatched to that post, until it Barry, who was instantly despate hed to that post, until it was reinforced by the energy of Colonel E. D. Keyes. On the 5th of July Barry and his battery left Fort Pickens in the steamer Cahawba; arrived at New York on Sunday, the 14th; left that same evening by special train to Washington; made a requisition for extra horses while there, and joined the grand army of Genéral McDowell on Wednesday, the 17th, at five o'clock P. M., about two hours after our troops had taken possession of Fairfax Court House and Fairfax Junction. Major Barry was assigned to the Fifth Division, commanded by Colonel Dixon S. Miles, and proceeding in that column to Centreville.

Dixon S. Mibe, and proceeding in that column to Ceatreville.

Major Barry was appointed on the staff of General Molowell, and acted as chief of artillery during the encampment at and about Centreville and on the day of the battle. His battery, in the meantime, was in command of Captain J. C. Tidball, kept as a reserve, with Colonal Miles' column, between Centreville and the extreme left, where Hunt's and Groon's Intercise were playing on the enemy to provent General Molowell's troops from being attacked in the rear.

Major Barry is a favorite with all the officers of the regular service. A stern disciplinarian when on duty, he is as affable and sociable when released from examand, and in onversation he is terne and pleasing. Mejor Barry married a lady named Miss Williams, of Buffalo, who was at one time distinguished as a most excellent singer. In his new capacity this efficient officer will prove most invaluable to Major General McClellan, and his presence will infuse great spirit and animation into the artillery branch of the Union army.

Major EETH Will Mays, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT

A native of Maine, was born about the year 1820. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1838, graduated with honors in 1842, and was breveted Second Lieutenant

at Fort Sunter.

At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Major Williams was Aid de-Camp to Major Gen. Patterson, in '47 and '48. In May 1847, Major Williams was gazetted First Lieutenant, and on the 18th of April, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo," as the general

MAJOR JONATHAN G. BARNARD, CHIEF ENGINEER CORPS, Also attached to General McClellan's staff, is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1829. On the 1st of July, 1833, he was breveted

Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and was proveded Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and was promoted to a Captainoy in July, 1838. On the 36th of May, 1848, he was breveted Major for "meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country."

Major Barnard is probably the best military engineer in the service, if we except Colonel Joseph Gibert Totten, having been engaged in public service for a number of years. He planned and superintended the stupendous fortifications in our harbor, known as Forts Tompkina and Richmond, and surveyed the Trhuantepec route. His hast and greatest achievement is the construction of the fortifications on Arlington Heights, made famous by the Sixty-ninth regiment New York State Militia as Fort Corcoran.

Fort Runyon, on the Virginia side of the Long Bridge, was also planned and superintended by Major Barnard. When General Mellowell was ordered to advance on Manassas, Major Harinard was a member of his staff, and was present at the battle of Bull run.

Since the present war excitement his advice regarding fortifications has been freely solicited, as great importance is attached to the skill and experience of this excellent officer. Major Barnard is in the prime of life, and in his present position he is the most valuable acquisition Gen. McCleian could have made to his staff.

CAPTAIN STEWART VAN VLIET, ASSISTANT QUARTER-

CAPTAIN STEWART VAN VLIET, ASSISTANT QUARTER-

MASTER GENERAL,
Is a native of New York, and about forty-two years of
age. He entered the West Point Academy as cadet in
1836, graduated 1840, and was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Third artillery, July 1, 1840. In November, 1836, graduated 1840, and was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Third artillery, July 1, 1840. In November, 1843, he was promoted to a First Lieutenaney, and acted as Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy until November, 1847. In February, 1847, he was appointed Regimental quartermaster and subsequently Assistant Quartermaster. Bune 4, 1847, Lieutenanty and Vilet was promoted to a Captaincy, but still acting as Quartermaster. Eader the administration of President Buchanan, during the disturbances at Utah, Captain Van Vilet was sent as a special commissioner. There being no regular conveyances, the captain was conspelled to ride on horseback all the way, alone and un attended. He accomplished his journey to Great Salt Lake City in an uncommon short time, and his famous ride was the subject of comment with everybody. In President Buchanan's message to Congress on the subject which book Captain Van Vilet to the Mormon territory, the Combaissioner was honorably montioned as "Major Van Vilet."

On his return from Utah he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General at Leavenworth, which position he held until called upon by Gen. McClellan to act in the same capacity on his own staff. From the provious career of Capt. Van Vilet the brightest anticipations of the future may be made; and it is safe to assert that the Quartermaster's Department could hardly have been entrusted in better hands, and speaks volumes for the wise selection of the popular joung commander of the Department of Virginia.

CAPTAIN HENRY FRANCIS CLARK, ASSISTANT COM-

CAPTAIN HENRY PRANCIS CLARR, ASSISTANT COM-MISSARY GENERAL.
Was born in the old Keystone State, about the year 1820.

and is at present in the neighborhood of forty years of age. He entered at West Point, from Pennsylvania, in 1889, graduated in 1843, was breveted Second Lieutenant in 1842, and ordered in active service to the Second artilin 1842, and ordered in active service to the Second artillery. Captain Clark went through the entire Mexican campaign, and in the official despatches he was sarticularly mentioned as having greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Mentercy, with Duncan's battery in the battle of Cherabusco, and was wounded at the battle of El Molino. In September, 1847, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and on the 18th of September he received the brevet of Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultenec." In July, 1848, Captain Clarke was appointed assistant instructor of artillery and cavalry in the Military Academy at Weat Point, which position he held for a long time afterwards. Thus it will be seen that Gen. McClellan has been very judicious in the selection of those composing his staff, and has secured men who will not fail him or the country in the hour of need.

FORTRESS MONROR, July 30, 1 Via Baltimore, July 31, 1861. The time of the First regiment of Vermont will expire on the 2d of August. They will probably take passage in

In further confirmation we have the following paragraph

The following is a copy of the General Order, No. 1,

GADE, Col. R. L. McCook.
Lieut. Col. S. adenheff.
Col. Lorin Andrews.
Capt. Howe.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF UNION TROOPS

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT JOSEPH The United States transport Joseph Whitney, Commander Loveland, from Bultimore and Fort McHenry at six

M. Hageiin.

The prisoners were included at Fort Lafayette.

The following are the objects of the detachment of the Twentieth regiment—Major J. B. Hardenburgh, Pr. Loughras; Captain Steinberg, Company B; Captain Hendrich, Company G; Lieutenant Bush, Company B; Lieutenant Stevens, Company A; Lieutenants Baylen and Miller, Company G.

Lieutenants Baylen and Miller, Company G.

mustered out of the service. They will recognize again